



PRINCE WHERE WE CAN AND CENSURE WHERE WE MUST.

MORGANTOWN, VA.

SATURDAY, May 12, 1855.

OUR AGENCIES.

Mr. C. PIERCE, No. 46, South Third st., Philadelphia, is one of our most obliging and attentive Agents.
E. W. GARR, Third street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia, is also our Agent for that City.
Dr. E. PARSONS, Glad Creek, Barbours co. has kindly consented to act as Agent for the Mirror.
J. M. AUVIL, Nestorville, Barbours co., Va.
G. CRESAP, Esq., Kingwood, Preston co., Va.

THE CAMPAIGN—OUR POSITION.

We presume that the people of the "Old Dominion" were never as much excited on political subjects as at the present moment. The party papers, all over the State, are full to overflowing, with revelations and denunciations designed to break down their opponents, and with all manner of stultifications of their own candidates. They can find scarcely room for even a passing glance at the war in the Crimea. Well, we do not covet the labors nor the rewards of a political editor. In days of yore, we published a "Democratic" paper—somewhat spicy at that—and not half a century afterwards, in the course of expostulation, our name figured at the every ray of a "Whig" journal—and abundantly the best of our knowledge and ability, we have never changed an item of our political creed. We have seen that parties change, but principles never. Editors who belong to a party must not only sustain the principles and practices of the party, but are under the necessity of doing its drudgery and supporting its candidates, however contrary to their own predilections and convictions of right and duty. We set out in our editorial career, in the days of our verdancy, with the impression that there was patriotism in politics—or, in other words, that the professions made by candidates for office, of deep concern for the rights and interests of the dear people, were something more than a mere cloak for the selfish ambition that notion—and our rule of action is to judge of what men will be, when in office, by what they are and have been in the walks of private life; and, as a consequence, if a man forms himself into nomination for an office, however high or low, who is not a good citizen, or whose moral character is tainted, he cannot have our vote. And we are truly happy that our position, as the publisher of a no party paper, relieves us from the necessity of endorsing the unworthy. So far as we are concerned, every candidate must stand forth upon his own merits or demerits, and sink or swim as the sovereign voters shall decree—for upon them, after all, rests the responsibility of sustaining correct principles, and of electing men worthy to represent them.

We do not claim, from our editorial position, to have no opinions of our own. We have always succeeded in forming an opinion, upon sufficient data, and in expressing it at the polls. We have been taking a calm survey of the present campaign—have listened to as many speeches, and read as many documents, on both sides, as our patience would permit. We have seen personal friends—whom we have esteemed as good men and true—occupying untenable positions—endorsing principles, landing practices, and eulogizing men, which better information, or more sober reflection, would certainly lead them to repudiate. We do not believe, as a general thing, that any compensating advantage will result to candidates from the present practice of "stumping" the State.

"The distance lends enchantment to the view," said Henry A. Wise, down, down to Mr. What's-his-name? we should have felt more like giving them a vote if we had not heard and seen them!

As to the position of our MIRROR—we have always declared our intention that it should be independent, but not neutral. Its columns are equally open to our Democratic friends as to their opponents. It is true that, having for the present, an "organ" of their own, they do not use their liberty in this quarter as formerly—but this is not our fault. If a larger share of our paper is occupied in the advocacy of one party than of another, at the present crisis,

it is because those who contribute most to its support have furnished the matter.

To us, as doubtless to the reflecting portion of the community generally, it is a matter of felicitation that the contest is drawing to a close. Two weeks more will give it a quietus—and let who may be elected or defeated, the Monongahela will still pursue its winding way towards the Gulf of Mexico—the sun will still rise in the East and set in the West—and political opponents will "beat their swords into plowshares," and be good neighbors as before.

GYPSIES.—We learn that a squad of these strolling vagrants have been infesting the town and vicinity during the past week, and that some of our neighbors have been soft enough to go to them to learn their "fortunes."—It were infinitely better to adopt the sentiment of the Christian poet:

"I would not long to see
My fate with curious eyes;
What gloomy lines are writ for me,
Or what bright scenes may rise."

TAKE IT BACK!

The Wheeling Argus, (a paper, by the way, that we seldom set eye on) contains a column or two of Terrible Disclosures about Know Nothingism, headed "from the Morgantown Mirror." The Argus LIES—under a mistake! Take it back!

THE SEASON.—is remarkably cold and backward hereabouts, with heavy white frosts for several mornings in succession. We learn that at Kingwood and vicinity, in Preston county, the ground was covered with snow on Tuesday last. We fear the effect on the fruit and tender vegetation generally.

ROBERT JOHNSTON AND A. S. HOLDEN, Esqs., are the Democratic nominees for the House of Delegates from Harrison county.

Maj. Wm. B. ZINN and Col. Thomas Scott, are Independent candidates for the House of Delegates in Preston county.

Later from Europe—Important News.

The Atlantic arrived at New York on the 4th instant, bringing Liverpool dates to the 23d ult. The news is the most important and interesting received for some time past. The impression held of the improbability of peace following the efforts of negotiations at Vienna, have been fully confirmed. Russia has rejected the terms demanded by the allies, the Conference has broken up, and the English and French Ministers had retired from Vienna. War, of the most desperate and determined character, seems now to be the only resort of either party. Equally important with this unfavorable result of the Conference is the announcement that but slight hopes are now entertained that Austria will unite with the allies against Russia. Having failed in her efforts at pacification, she returns to her former predilections for Russia, and is more likely to be found fighting for than against the Czar. The immense importance of this result upon the war, if the announcement of Austria's withdrawal is confirmed, cannot be overrated. It will be likely to change the whole aspect of the struggle, and precipitate Europe into a general war. Prussia will be confirmed in her Russian predilections by the position of Austria, and as the entire neutrality of these two powers can scarcely be preserved, the sort of war may be removed from Russia to the banks of the Rhine. England and France would then, by the pressure of circumstances, be forced to fall back upon the projects that were indicated at the opening of the war, and the re-establishment of Poland and the independence of Hungary constitute the cry that would call all Europe to arms.

From the Crimea the news is also of absorbing interest. The bombardment of Sevastopol commenced on the 9th, and continued up to the 15th, but without results that would encourage the allies in attempting the assault. The allied fire is said to have been superior to that of the besieged, and considerable advantages over the Russians had been gained. We must wait, however, for fuller accounts before we can correctly estimate the value of those reported advantages, as the telegraphic despatches are invariably exaggerated. Gortschakoff had published an address to his troops, in which he says that matters bear an encouraging aspect for the besieged.

The visit of the Emperor and Empress of France to London (where they remained nearly a week) had given rise to an extraordinary degree of glorification.—*Baltimore American.*

Redemption of the Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The redemption of the public debt last week amounted to \$11,700.

The number of land warrant applications for the week amounted to 13,600, making the total number of applications, 120,800.

The Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, and California have each been unable to elect a U. S. Senator this year.

For the Monongalia Mirror.

Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

MESSES. EDITORS:—I wish, through the medium of your paper, to throw out a few thoughts for the consideration of Farmers, Mechanics, &c., in Monongalia and the neighboring counties, upon a subject in which we are all, more or less, interested. It is the adoption of some means whereby the interests of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, among us, may be advanced,—their products more fully developed, and the discoveries and improvements, in these branches of Science, may be brought into use and their advantages realized here, as elsewhere. It is certainly true that the "sons of toil" in this region of country, should catch the spirit of improvement that is abroad in the land, and prove to those who have taken the lead of us in these matters, that this portion of Western Virginia can produce wonders in Science as well as other places. The products of our "fat hills and valleys," have only to be brought into more general notice, and a competition gotten up among our Farmers to prove that their productions will compare favorably with those of our country generally. I might go farther, and boast a precedence in these matters, but if the proper means are used, a few years will prove this. The genius and enterprise of our Mechanics have only to be taxed by inducements and encouragements to rivalry, to bring out a brilliant display of Mechanism, which will elevate us, as a class, in the eyes of the world. I will venture the assertion that no Town or County in the Union can compete with us in the number of valuable Inventions in Machinery of various kinds, which have originated here, and for which Patents have been obtained by our citizens. We have among us a large class of Inventors, Machinists, &c., who are now laboring to supply a large and increasing demand for labor saving machinery from all parts of the United States, and whose ingenuity and skill have already won for them an enviable reputation. We have also produced fine specimens in the Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpturing, &c., and can challenge competition in this branch, with other places which have boasted louder. In short, we have a soil of superior richness, combining all the elements of Agricultural and Mineral wealth; we have rivers and smaller streams, water-power almost unequalled, and many other advantages inviting to extensive manufacturing. We have great natural facilities for promoting the various industrial pursuits, such as should not, in this progressive age, be left to mock us with the dull murmur of their power; and which are bound, with the use of the proper means, to leap into activity and usefulness, and to command a flow of interchange and trade, the elements of wealth and greatness.

But it is needless to go on boasting of our advantages, while we live in neglect of them, unless we set about adopting active measures for blending together these several elements of improvement. What should be the first step? A UNION OF EFFORT. Let us form an "Agricultural and Mechanical Association," of men engaged in these and all the industrial pursuits of our section of country. Let us put forth our energies in improving and excelling in our several employments. Let us consult together and aid each other in improving and increasing the quality and quantity of our products, our crops, fruit, stock, implements, and all other things pertaining to our pursuits. Let us have some stated time for collecting together the products of our labor, for exhibiting and comparing them, and thus show that we can compete with our neighbors and keep pace with the age in which we live. I might go on to enumerate many advantages that would result from such an Association, but they are too apparent to require an extended notice here. Let us think of them at home.

Why have we not had, before this, in old Monongalia, such an Association? Not because it has not been needed, we know. Let our past inactivity stimulate us to action. And now to my object in writing: I propose that a meeting be held in the Court-House, in Morgantown, on Monday the 29th inst., (Court-day,) to hear the sentiments of those who may express them on this subject, and to organize an "Agricultural and Mechanical Association" of Monongalia county. Such an organization once effected, we can then make arrangements for having a Fair some time next Fall, and thus interest the masses in the enterprise. Everything must have a beginning, and why not come in alongside of neighboring counties in this State and in Pennsylvania, with an Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, next Fall. Some of our citizens who attended Fairs of this kind last Fall, came home delighted, and with premium fees in their pockets, and strongly advocated the organization of such an Association here at home. Why should our Farmers and Mechanics go away from home to exhibit their products, and let us set up on our own hook? What say you, Farmers, Mechanics, and all others interested? **MECHANIC.** MORGANTOWN, May 9, 1855.

For the Mirror.

MESSES. EDITORS:—I suppose my term of "advance pay" is about up. I would like about now, to be enrolled among the honorable, but I cannot make it convenient to remit at present, in consequence of which I hope you will not erase my name from your list. I expect to be able to remit soon.

I will take this method of letting the "Telegraph" men know that I want no more of their miserable papers sent to me. I never ordered them sent. I would not pay the postage on such papers. **Yours, &c.,**
A. SCHUBERT.

Santa Anna, according to the Mexican correspondent of the New Orleans Bee, is ill, and not expected to survive.

Foreign News.

Transmitted for the Baltimore American.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

VIENNA CONFERENCE BROKEN OFF.

RUSSIA REJECTS THE DEMANDS OF THE ALLIES.

NO PROSPECT OF PEACE!

Active Bombardment of Sevastopol RENEWED!

SANDY HOOK, May 4.

The steamer Atlantic has just passed this point going up to New York. I send you the following abstract of her important advices, which embrace London and Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

The Vienna Conference has been broken off, and Russia has rejected the demand of the allies.

Sevastopol has been bombarded since the 9th, and the result was doubtful.

The new British loan has been taken by the Rothschilds in £100 consols at 15s. 6d. in the shape of an annuity terminable in 30 years.

The taxes have been increased.

The Emperor Napoleon accompanied by the Empress have been a week in England and immensely glorified.

England assents to Louis Napoleon taking command of the allied army in the Crimea. This, however, is regarded by many as only a doubtful rumor.

The Vienna Conference was broken off after the 12th session.

There are strong indications that Austria will now refuse to act against Russia.

Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de L'Huys have left Vienna.

The bombardment of Sevastopol with 600 guns commenced on the 9th, and was continued incessantly up to the 15th, at which time an assault was not deemed practicable, but the intention was to storm the place, if possible.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Sandy Hook, May 4.—The Atlantic dates are two days later than was expected, as she did not sail until Monday the 23d ult.

The Asia arrived out at Liverpool on the 22d.

All hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia are at an end for the present.

From the seat of war we learn that during the first two days of the bombardment the fire of the besiegers was superior to that of the Russians, and damage was done to the Russian works. During the night of the 13th the left attack of the allies obtained a considerable advantage over the Russians, who were twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position, which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of this position enables the allies to fortify the summit of the ravine, which is of great importance. Since the siege began five of the seven Admirals of the Russian fleet, in Sevastopol, had either died of wounds or been killed.

Gortschakoff has published an address to the garrison in which he states that matters look more encouraging to the besieged.

Official statements return two hundred and forty-seven killed on both sides. The excitement continues, and a deputation is to be sent to the Sultan to demand justice.

The operations for strengthening the Russian forts in the Baltic were going forward with great activity, and one hundred and twenty thousand troops were concentrated in the Russo-Baltic provinces. Most of the British advance squadron was detained in the Great Belt by the ice.

Parliament assembled on the 16th. The estimates for expenses of government for the year is eighty-six million pounds. The revenue is estimated at sixty-three millions three hundred and thirty-nine thousand pounds. It is thought that much party discord will arise from the manner of securing the new loan, as it involves a great principle of finance.

The visit of the Emperor and Empress of France created a perfect furor of excitement. The Emperor made a speech on the occasion of his reception by the Lord Mayor of London, which gave great satisfaction.

THE CONFERENCE.

The twelfth Conference was held on Saturday the 21st of April. It lasted four hours and a half and concluded by adjourning sine die, Russia having absolutely rejected the demands of France and England. It now remains to be seen what course Austria will pursue.

TURKEY.

Mehemet Ali notifies the Turkish government that he has put down the Kurdish insurrection and has killed 1,400 and taken 500 prisoners.

Rhodes and Sinope were to be fortified.

ITALY.

An alarming accident had occurred at Rome. The flooring of a room in the Convent of St. Agnes broke through where the Pope had assembled a number of distinguished personages, all of whom were precipitated into the room below. The Pope escaped with slight

injury, and three or four Cardinals were injured, though not seriously.

FROM SEVASTOPOL.

On the 10th ult., both the French and English viewed the bombardment as effective, but nothing decisive had occurred to warrant a conclusion as to the immediate issue. The French left batteries had made a breach in the intended wall. The two fronts of the last erected Russian battery were much injured, and one of the Russian works of counter approach near the harbor was silenced.

Advices from Balaklava have been received to the 17th. The fire of the allies had done considerable damage, but the Russians displayed extreme activity in repairing the injured works. Several French mines had been sprung which did considerable damage to the place.

A Russian lady has been captured making drawings of the French trenches. She said her husband was named Benneff and was killed at Aha, and she had since acted as a volunteer spy.

St. Petersburg, April 16.—Prince Gortschakoff announces from Sevastopol that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of April the allies opened a cannonade from all their batteries, which lasted till evening, and was carried on in a lesser degree throughout the night. On the 10th the bombardment was resumed, and the Russians replied with success, causing a sensible loss to the besiegers, but with a loss to the garrison of 888 killed and wounded.

April 15.—Prince Gortschakoff reports from Sevastopol as follows:

The bombardment of the city continued without intermission since April 9th. The damages are repaired during the night, and Sevastopol is to-day in almost the same state of defence as on the 9th. The loss sustained by the garrison, considering the tremendous fire of the enemy, is but small.

There is nothing new from the other parts of the Crimea.

FROM UTAH.

Gov. STEPHEN is now the Territorial Governor of Salt Lake City. On New Year's day quite a serious collision took place between the United States soldiers and the citizens at a dancing shop.

Fire-arms were freely used, and seven or eight persons were shot, but fortunately none of them were killed.—Two of the soldiers were severely wounded, and for a time it was thought could not recover. The Mormons ordered out the "Legion," threatening to destroy the whole battalion of the United States troops in the city under Col. Steptoe.

United States troops were quickly paraded under arms. They strengthened their position and waited for the assault of the "Legion," which was every moment expected. This state of quasi warfare lasted for three days, when calmer counsels prevailed and hostilities ceased. As the affair grew out of drunken fit, an order was issued by the civil authorities forbidding the further sale of ardent spirits in the city.

The Territorial Legislature of Utah, at their late session, passed an act organizing Carson Valley into a county of that name. They had appointed one Styles as District Judge and Orson Hyde as Probate Judge of the county.

From the temper of the inhabitants of Carson Valley, very few of whom are Mormons, and most of whom have applied to be incorporated into the State of California, it is probable these appointments would be received with little favor.

Orson Hyde is now President of the "Twelve Apostles" and is one of the leaders of Mormonism. Among other legislation was the passage of an act called the "Gift Law," by which the faithful are to vest all their real and personal estate of every kind in Brigham Young!

The Bounty-Land Laws.

RECENT DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

The Washington Union says, in case of a person entitled to bounty land, under the late act, being insane, the application must be made by the conservator of trustee appointed by the nearest competent judicial authority.

The rights of a widow of a deceased soldier are lost in a second marriage, but are revived again on the death of the second husband. If, however, there be minor children living of the first husband, they may claim in right of their father during the second marriage.

Under the act of 1850 only such were regarded as minors as were under twenty-one years of age at the time the warrant was issued. Under the present act minority is reckoned prior to the 2d of March, 1855.

A power of attorney cannot be executed until after the warrant has been issued.

The only survivors of the beneficiaries, embraced within the provisions of the act are widows and minor children.

MOB LAW IN MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, of April 12.

EXCITEMENT IN PLATTE COUNTY.

In another column of our paper will be found detailed a description of some violent and vehement proceedings in Parkville, Platte county, of this State last Saturday. It seems that the Parkville Luminary newspaper, conducted by George S. Park and W. J. Patterson had become insufferably offensive to certain citizens of that vicinity on account of its imagined proclivity toward Free-soilism. In other words, in the cant language of the resolutions passed by the citizens, it was a nuisance which they resolved to abate. They did abate it, in quite a summary way too. They proceeded to the office, tore the press from the building, mounded it with a cap labelled "Boston Aid," marched it deliberately through the streets of the town and tossed it into the Missouri river.

They had determined not only to wreak their vengeance on the mute wheels and levers of the printing press, but to give the owners thereof a taste of their wrath also. They dragged Mr. Patterson, one of the editors of the Luminary into the streets, forced him to witness the destruction of his property, and then prepared to tar, feather, and ride him on a rail. But a guardian and protecting angel was sent to save the unresisting man from the mortifying disgrace and degrading punishment ready to be inflicted on him by the enraged populace.—His devoted wife clung to him to the last—"stick to him like a leech," as a brutal eye-witness and narrator of the scene expresses it—and endeavored to defend him by her feeble strength from the fury of the crowd. She succeeded. Her frail form was an effectual shield, and saved her husband from the infliction of a personal outrage supposed to be fit only for villains.

But while he was spared the disgrace of tar and feathers, he was given to understand that he could remain no longer in Parkville. The mob resolved itself into a committee, and resolved that if he and his colleague, Mr. Park, were found in the country at the end of three weeks they should follow their press and find a grave in the wastes of the Missouri.—Mr. Park was absent at the time, and is perhaps indebted to the fact for his exemption from the same humiliation visited on his associate.

We scarcely know how to speak of these proceedings. That the Luminary may not have been sufficiently pro-slavery in its sentiments for the latitude and locality of Platte county seems to have been the head and front of its offending. Therefore it was voted a nuisance and summarily disposed of. The Luminary was not an Abolitionist paper, nor were its owners, Messrs. Park and Patterson Free-soilers. One of them—Park we believe—is the owner of slaves, and not at all likely to publish opinions which, while endangering the slave property of those who would starve the safety of his own. But the Luminary spoke no hard and bitter words against the emigrants to Kansas from the North. It did not call them "birdlings" and "white slaves," bought up and sent out by Northern capitalists to plant the standard of Free-soilism on the soil of Kansas. It welcomed all settlers with open arms and encouraged emigration to the new Territory from all quarters, because its owners saw the rapid settlement of Kansas by industrious and thrifty emigrants would augment the trade and advance the interests of the border towns and counties of Missouri. For this they were "spotted," tried by a self-constituted jury, found guilty, condemned, and ordered to leave the State.

We think the Platte county people when they come to reflect coolly on their conduct will be heartily ashamed of it. It is unworthy the liberal spirit of the age and unbecoming the chivalric character of Missourians; yet they are not so much to blame for the affair as those who have investigated it.

What do the repealers of the Missouri compromise think now? Are the fruits of that repeal as glorious and promising as was predicted?

Diamond Market.

The supply of vegetables is increasing daily, and we notice salad onions, radishes, horse-radish, pea-pods, &c., in large abundance. The prices however are so exorbitant as to be out of the ordinary means of purchasing. Eggs are coming in in large quantities, and we notice they are down to 10 cents and falling. The supply of fish is large, both from the eastern and western coasts, as well as the lakes. These sell at low prices, comparatively, and aid greatly in furnishing food at this season.—Meats are at ruinous prices, and a great deal of fresh meat is to be had for table use. Apples, potatoes, carrots, parsnips, &c., remain so high as to forbid their general use.—Butter that can be eaten, is still high and scarce. Thin, lean chickens command 4 cents per pair.—*Iron City.*

Body Found.

The body of Samuel Pixler, who disappeared mysteriously from one of our steamers a few weeks ago, while on his way with his family to the West, was found floating in the river a short distance below Cookstown, on Tuesday, the 16th ult. He was recognized by the church certificates found in his pocket. In his pocket were also found fifteen dollars in money. An inquest was held, and on examination of the body there was found a severe bruise on the head and shoulders, which was supposed to be inflicted by the wheel of the Boat. When found, his hands were found in his pantalon pocket, thus showing his position at the time he fell overboard.—*Monongahela Republican.*

Daniel Webster's carriage was sold at auction in Boston, on Saturday, for only \$17.50.

Items of News, &c.

The ice gave way in Lake Erie on the 8d inst., and navigation commenced for the season.

The Austin (Texas) State Gazette, of April 21st, says that the late frosts destroyed almost all the fruits & crops, as well as most of the early vegetation.

The Wisconsin Legislature, during its recent session, by a decided majority, repealed the law abolishing the penalty of death in case of conviction for murder or other capital crime.

It is said that emigrants by thousands from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, are going to Kansas this season, with the intention of securing free institutions to the new territory.

Large hauls of Shad.—There were nine thousand shad taken on one haul at Hoke's shore, Havre de Grace, on Tuesday week; and at Vandriver's shore eight thousand were caught. So says the Baltimore American.

Recently a young man died in Cambridge, Mass., leaving a wife and child in reduced circumstances. While removing the furniture, an insurance policy on the life of her husband for two thousand six hundred dollars was found, on which the cash has been raised.

Connecticut.—The Legislature, on the 8d inst., elected William T. Miner, Know-Nothing, to the office of Governor of that State. The vote stood: Miner 177; Ingham (Dem.) 70. All the other Know-Nothing candidates for State officers were elected.

Twenty-six hands employed in a gold mine in Columbia county, Georgia, recently procured, in nine working days, \$1,650 worth of gold from surface ore, some of which had been thrown aside for fifteen years.

Col. Steptoe's appointment as Governor of Utah, had caused great dissatisfaction among the Mormons, and petitions were in circulation praying for the reappointment of Brigham Young. We hope the President may be firm and unyielding.

Destructive Fire.—On the night of the 30th ult., says the Richmond Post, the Montgomery Mills, with a large amount of stock, and the Winter Iron Works, were entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.—There was an insurance of \$10,000 on the mills, and \$5,000 on the iron works.

Distress in Nova Scotia.—The Halifax papers state that frightful distress exists along the coast, between Miramichi and Shippagan. The people are suffering awful privations. They have as good as no food to sow this Spring, and their future prospects are still more gloomy than their present condition.

Remorse and Suicide.—A man died recently in Missouri forbidding any administration of his estate. The administration being highly necessary, his son executed it, and afterwards thought he had performed an impious act. This idea got possession of his mind so entirely that he became distracted and shot himself last week.

From all accounts the missionaries of the Mormons are proselyting vigorously in Europe just now. It is stated that more than five hundred Mormons arrived in Philadelphia, on Saturday, in the ship Juventa, and 424 zealots reached the same port a few days previous, all bound direct for Great Salt Lake city.

Virginia Politics.—Mr. Wise, in a late speech, stated that he had spoken 148 hours in the canvass, and expressed his conviction that he would be elected by 12,000 majority. The Know-Nothing claim a majority of 30,000. Mr. Flournoy, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, makes no speeches, but leaves the whole matter in the hands of his party friends.—*Balt. Am.*

The Chicago Tribune says it is useless to deny the fact that the cholera has commenced its ravages on the Mississippi river, and that deaths have already occurred in many of the towns lying on that stream between St. Louis and St. Paul; and urges that precautionary measures should be adopted in Chicago before it makes its appearance there also.

Tolerance in France.—It is stated that, until lately, the Emperor was entirely ignorant of the numerous encroachments on religious liberty in France, as were also his ministers, their information being exclusively derived from reports sent regularly by the prefects to them. As soon as the Emperor became fully acquainted with the cause of complaint, he ordered a confidential circular sent to all prefects, enjoining upon them the necessity of granting full religious liberty, whenever religious meetings were not a pretence or cloak for holding political reunions.

Cattle Sales in New York.—The N. York Tribune of the 8d inst. says: "We call attention to some curious facts in our cattle market report for this week. Never before, since New York was New York, has the average price of beef cattle ranged so high as on the last market day. The average rate per pound for 187 head is given at 12 1/2 cts., and the estimated average wt. at 47 cwt., which would make \$87.50 per head. This will be readily understood when it is noticed that large numbers sold at over \$100 each, and one whole drove at \$140 a head."